NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1879.

LAUGHING AT MR. EDISON. GAS COMPANY OFFICERS DISTRUSTFUL

OF THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT. Consoling Themselves Because they have Heard Little About It of Late-Not Much Frightened at Any Time-The Scheme Prosonuced Impractical-Gas Shares Rising.

The delay in Edison's application of the Meetric light to general uses of illumination affords no small consolation to officers of gas mpanies and holders of gas stocks. Their property has again appreciated in value, alinfluence of Edison's first announcement.

Mr. Burr Wakeman, the venerable President of the Harlem Gaslight Company, said to a re-porter on Saturday: "Of course we think gas will go up again. All the reports we receive from the highest scientific authorities oncerning their experiments with the electric light go to demonstrate the soundness of the conclusions we arrived at some time since, that nination of stores and dwellings, is not prac-For great spaces in the open air and vast interiors, it is, of course, very serviceable, but there its usefulness must stop. The bility is the seeming impossibility of transmitting to any considerable distance and dividing the current necessary for it. Mr. Edion has not yet overcome that, so far as we have any knowledge, nor has anybody else. The most powerful protection of gas industry is in the natural law of the transmission of an electric current, that the weight and cost of the conductor-say copper wire, which is the best-do not increase in single ratio, but in that of the square of the distance between the generator and the point of utilization. It was shown by man Continental Gas Association that; if, for Instance, for a distance of 100 metres a wire of 80 kilos in weight is sufficient, a distance of 1 000 metres would not require 10 times, but 100 times the weight, viz., 3,000 kilos of copper. Taking that as a basis, they figured upon what would be necessary, in the way of conducting vires, to light Berlin by electricity. In that city there are six gas works, and the average distance of works from lights is estimated at ,300 metres. Primarily, each of the six, supposing them adapted to supply the electric light nstead of gas, would have to have an engine of 5,000 to 6,000 horse-power. But, no matter about that; that is practicable. Their report, however, sets forth that:

"I do not know that I have anything more to y than is known to everybody who reads the ewspapers. I have no confidence in the elec-ic light. I have seen it in operation under fa-orable conditions, and in my arrangements and my tenure of gas stocks—of which I hold trgely—the fear of it does not annoy me at all, f course when the excitement about it sprang p there was a sort of panic among stockhold-rs, but that seems to be over, and gas stocks re again in demand for permanent invest-lents."

Mr. W. A. Stephens, President of the Knickerbocker Guslight Company, said: "A few
weeks ago, when this subject of electric light
was sprung on the community, it depreciated
was stocks greatly. We looked into it as well as
we could, thinking it was not wise to disregard
anything, but up to the present time I
am of the opinion that there has been
nothing developed that the gas companies
need fear. The effect upon stocks is
something which does not concern us as we
have not any to sell. We are just ready to begard operations, having laid fifty miles of mains
since the 29th of last August. We are making
gas. Whether any at all of our stock will enter
the market is matter for future consideration.
Consequently, all my information as to the
effect upon gas stocks is derived from a trustworthy broker. He says they have improved,
in the last few weeks, from twelve to fifteen per
cent, and gas manufacturers are far less disturbed than they were over the electric light.
They recognize the fact that it may be useful for
special purposes, but there is nothing yet, that
anybody knows of, that is really going to interfer with gas. I thing, however, the excitement
about it will have a good effect, in that it will
stimulate the gas companies to make and furnish to consumers better and cheaper gas, and
to find increased uses for gas. The gas business has always been more or less a monopoly,
wind there has not been the same stimulus to
sompanies to keep alive to new methods and to
meet the requirements of their customers that
now exists, thanks to progress and competiion."

Mr. O. P. Zollicoffer, secretary of the Metrocellited (Salley). W. A. Stephens, President of the Knick-

now exists, thanks to progress and competition."

Mr. O. P. Zollicoffer, secretary of the Metropolitan Gasiight Company said: "Some stockholders, particularly women, get frightened when there is such a fright abroad as the newspapers made over the electric light, and our stocks suffered with those of the reat of the companies, but it is not going to do us any harm. I have not paid any particular attention to how gas stocks are moving, but I have a general understanding that they are returning to their proper value. They are not much on the market, however. People buy them as investments, not for speculative purposes. Our stock fell from 125 down to 100, but what it would sell for now I cannot say. As to the effect of the electric light upon our business, we have no anxiety. We have watched Edison's experiments, and we do not find that he has yet done anything more than we expected and knew was practicable long ago, not anything that causes us to fear. I do not think that the excitement will cause the gas companies to turnish better and cheaper gas, simply because

but the shares did not change hands at them. Nobody wanted to sell."

Mr. M. C. Pince, Secretary of the Mutual Gaslight Company, said: "There was in the panic started when this electric light was threatened a depreciation of fifty per cent, possibly in the nominal value of our stock. That was the lowest point touched; but there were only thirty shares transferred at that, and, in all, the number of shares sold at a depreciated value was not more than two hundred, nearly every one of which probably would have changed hands any way. Nowthat people have at length discovered that the electric light cannot be produced to compete successfully with gas, there will be no more panic. The objections to the adoption of the electric light are insurmountable. It would cost at least four-fifths more than gas, and no means have yet been discovered for putting it in buildings and distributing it. Since Elison's failure to realize the expectations he professed to entertain has become matter of publick nowledge, the value of our stock has appreciated at least thirty per cent."

Mr. Philip Allen, Secretary of the Municipal

become matter of publick nowledge, the value of our stock has appreciated at least thirty per cent."

Mr. Philip Allen. Secretary of the Municipal Gaslight Company, said: "The panic in gas stocks about the electric light was a repetition of what occurred thirty years ago, caused by just the same fears. There was a general depreciation in quotations, but hardly any shares were transferred, except these necessarily sold to settle estates, or something of that sort. Now all gas stocks have gone up again. People see that the electric light is by no means a thing of the near future, such as in their temporary excitement they were prone to regard it. Why, for a little time it was looked upon as quite a settled thing. When it was exhibited in the American Institute Fair, a man said to the exhibitor one day: Well, how long will it be before you have it in general use in houses through the city? Not more than six weeks or two months now, I suppose." The exhibitor smiled and shook his head, as he replied:

Neither you nor I, my friend, will live to see the day when that will be accomplished. He was a sensible and truthful man, who knew and appreciated at their full value the difficulties to be mot and overcome before the electric light could ever compete with gas for purposes of general illumination. We have known those difficulties, and have had no fear of what Mr. Edison might accomplish, even when the trunpetings of his discoveries were loudest. But, even should the electric light be made successful, gas manufacture would not cease. Within a few years, beyond a doubt, it will be applied to many uses as a fuel, its application to which is not now dreamed of. Of course, the present had been deed to the present had been deed to the present of the story, because he holds it as sign of his discoveries were loudest. But, even should the electric light for fuel, can be made at a profit, and doubtless will, red long, take the place of solid fuel to a very great extent, whether there is ever any bottor application of the elect

NOT TO TREAT NOR TO BE TREATED.

The Purposes and the Red, White, and Blue Pledges of the B. M. S. F. E. M. Judge Barrett approved on Saturday a certificate of incorporation of an association callng itself "The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation." Its incorporators are Henry W. Baldwin, B. F. Neiswender, H. H. Hadley, Eliwood E. Thorne, and Albert L. Rawson. The purposes of the society, so the certificate says, are to encourage moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages, to promote a knowledge of sciences and statistics relative to the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, to disseminate among the people useful information regarding the principles of moderation, and the means of carrying such principles into practi-

There are three kinds of pledges, of three colors-red, white, and blue. The white pledge is the main one. The signer pledges his "sais the main one. The signer pledges his "sacred honor" not to drink during business hours
for a certain specified time. In one corner of
the pledge is a seal representing industrious
beavers building dams in a cold-water river,
whose banks are lined with trees. Underneath
is the motto. "Aurea Mediocritus." The blue
pledge is "not to treat any one or to be treated
by any one." That, the society believes, will
strike at the fashion of "My turn next." The
red pledge is "total abstinence." The blank
space on the back of the pledges is not wasted.
It contains a "Red, White, and Blue" poem, in
three verses, with the chorus:

We offer the Red, White, and Blue;
In the pledges there is safety for you.
Hurrah for the Red, White, and Blue.
The society is also to exert its influence to in-

The society is also to exert its influence to in-duce retail liquor dealers to provide for tec-totalers stimulating and nourishing beverages which contain no alcohol. Still another pur-pose of this society is to encourage the estab-lishment of places of cheap recreation and

totalers stimulating and nourishing beverages which contain no alcohol. Still another purpose of this society is to encourage the establishment of places of cheap recreation and amusement where no intoxicating liquors are to be sold.

The total abstinence societies having failed to gain the confidence of the greater portion of young men, said Dr. Rawson yesterday, "owing, probably, to the fact that, while asking them to forego the use of all intoxicating liquors, they failed to offer any substitute, and also insisted upon total abstinence or nothing. It has been thought that a society that aims at only a medium, and which at the same time places little or no drawback on the moderate use of wines and liquors, night not only prove useful, but may ultimately serve the cause of temperance much more thoroughly than has been done by the system of a hard and fast line. For this purpose our pledges are arranged in three, so to speak, grades, the colors being red, white, and blue, which might be taken as indicative of their relative force or influence. The red, or, as we term it, the No. I card, is for those who find themselves unable to abstain for any great length of time, and may be filled in either for a day, week, month, or year, at the signer's option. The white, or No. 2, is intended for those who may have been in the labit of drinking in the day time, and those who sign it agree not totouch intoxi-ating liquors until after some specified hour in each day for any period agreed to. This does not in any way interfere with social enoyment in the evening. The blue, or No. 3 card, is the one which we hope will do the most good. The custom is to treat and be treated. Salesmen and principals, purchasers as well as sellers, seem to think that no bargain is satisfactorily completed unless wetted. This has led to the ruin of great numbers of the most promising of our merchants and salesmen. To such an extent has this evil gone that many of our leading business men found it necessary to stitulate in their contracts with the

bare no anxiety. We live whethed Edison's experiments, and we do not find that he has experiments, and we do not find that he has experiments, and we do not have the sactompanies to the second of th

we are not at all exercised about what he may do. I very much doubt that there has been any real CIVILIZING THE INDIANS.

The

GEN. ARMSTRONG ARRAIGNS THE OFFI-CIALS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The Government Can Spend Twenty Thousand to Kill on Indian, but Not a Hundred to Educate One-The Hampton Institute,

Gen. Armstrong, a native of the Sandwich Islands and of missionary parents, has charge of the Hampton Institute, in Virginia, for the civilization of the black and red races. He said last evening in the Rev. Dr. Bellows's church that he never saw a live Indian until last April. In the institute were many young Indians, who were apt in learning trades. But there is no circlization without the help of woman. He had order to have a moralizing influence on the young Indians of the sterner sex, but the girls being used as beasts of burden by the Indians, were hard to secure. The Government could

ties that a young girl should perform.
The capacity of the Indian for work is as yet a side issue. The young males like to follow the custom of their chiefs and allow the females to do the work. opposed to the use of cold water as they were. The brighter class of negroes compare favorably with the Indians in an aptitude to learn. If treated kindly and fairly, the Indian is decile and tractable. The Indians are learning various trades—some printing and some blacksmithing."

The whole Indian business in Washington is tainted with corruption, according to Gen. Armstrong, who also urged that there should be raised for the Hampton Institute about \$18,000 by subscription.

\$18,000 by subscription.

Capt. Pratt said that no children could be brought forward faster than the young Indians at Hampton had been. There are eight Indian tribes represented in the school and many of the pupils are young men. There is no revenge in their hearts, and they have nothing against the whites. All that the Indian wants is fair dealing, which the Government doesn't give him.

fair dealing, which the Government doesn't give him.

Capt. Pratt brought forward a young Indian, civilized in dress. The Captain said that three years ago the young man was a prisoner in St. Augustine, his face covered with war paint and big rings in his ears. A good woman took charge of him and gave him an education. The Captain asked him to speak to the congregation. The Indian stood up and remained silent. The Gaptain asked him again to speak, but he remained silent. Dr. Bellows said that he didn't believe in torturing Indians. The Captain said that all Indians took five minutes to consider. Then the Indian moved his hand up and down, and said:

and said:
"My friends, my friends, I'm not with you.
I feel not with you, though I'm before you. A
faw days ago I speak other place. If I do not
make good understand I cannot speak English."
Then he sat down.

THE INDIAN BUREAU TRANSFER.

Report of the Four Members of the Joint Committee who Favor It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- The four members of the joint committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress at its last session who favor the transfer of the management of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department have just completed their report, and Representative Andrew R Boone of Kentucky will submit it to the House at the first oppor-tunity. The report gives a history of Indian management in the past, and says that whatever failures or wrongs have characterized it are justly chargeable to the present system, and whatever of success has attended it should be Year after year large amounts of money have been ex-

ifficient, if we had no others to justify, in their own

The four members in whose behalf this report is framed, and by whom it will be signed, are Messrs. McCreery, Scales, Hooker, and Boone.

THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

The Sect in New York that Believes that Its

The religious services in the Christian Israelite Sanctuary at 108 First street are intermittent, depending upon the presence in the city of a preacher. Sometimes they are not oftener than once a month, and then sometimes there is preaching for several consecutive Sunday evenings. But the zeal of the members of this little known religious sect seems unabated by this irregularity of meeting. They call themselves Christian Israelites, and yet they admit that there is not, and never has been, a Jew among them. They go further, and insist that there is not a Jew now on earth, according to Bible teaching; that is, there is no Israelite the Bible teaching; that; there is no Israelite without guile. The society that meets in the ittle chapted in First street is one of the two of this denomination in the United States. The other is in Boston. Their crosd seems to the isia in Boston. Their crosd seems to the seems that a construction that the seems to the seems that a seem to the seems that the seems to the seems t without guile. The society that meets in the little chapel in First street is one of the two

A QUARTER-CENTENNIAL JUBILEE.

Headquarters of the Arlons. The front of the building occupied by the Arion Society, in St. Mark's place, is hung with festoons of evergreens in honor of the carnival season. Over the entrance and extending to the sidewalk is a canopy of evergreens, on the front of which is a transparency, showing the emblem of the society-Arion riding on the back of a dolphin. On each side of the entrance are transparencies with "1854-1879" on them. A broad canvas stretched across the platform in the main hall shows the figure of Prince Carnival reclining in the midst of a group of his followers. Above him, suspended in a glory of light, the letters "C-a-r-n-o-v-a-l" blaze forth, and beneath the figure the word "Arion" appears. Shading the windows are artistic and emblematic designs on canvas, representing the birth of Arion in 1854, the removal from the old Germania Assembly rooms, and other events in the history of the organization. Twining the gas brackets are wreaths of evergreen and flowers. At one side of the hall is a small pulpit-like contrivance, surmounted by the figure of a fool, in the hands of which is a staff supporting a banner with the inscription "Ehre dem Ehre gebührt." This is the stand from which the merry-making Arions made their harangues hast evening on the occasion of the "Commers" connected with the "25th yearly jubilee" of the society.

The festivities were begun at cariy candle light last evening, and they lasted as long as there was a festively-inclined Arion on the ground. Floods of meiody and lager and eloquence flowed at frequent intervals until the

there was a festively-inclined Arion on the ground. Floods of melody and lager and eloquence flowed at frequent intervals until the company of about 250 members of the society and guests descended to a lower room, where a "soread" was awaiting them; and after partaking of solid refreshments the merry company ascended the upper hall, and the flow of song, lager and speeches broke out afresh. Delegations were present from the leading German societies in this city, and tokens of remembrance and good will were forwarded from like organizations at distant points. Despatches were received from Carl Schurz and many distinguished Germans in this country, regretting their inability to be present, and containing congratulatory sentiments. The President of the Arion Society, Mr. Fritz Beringer, presided. Among the well-known Germans present were J. O. Hundt, Dr. Damrosch, Peter Krhmer, William Kurtz, Alexander Berghaus, Franz Remmertz, and Jacob Graf. Many of the members wore the fool's cap, emblematical of the presence of the carneyal season, and nearly all of them displayed the emblem of the Arion Society—the figures of Arion seated on a dolphin—from a ribbon of red, white and blue around their necks.

The exercises consisted largely in the exercise of the elbow. Long tables extended down

ribbon of red, white and blue around their neeks.

The exercises consisted largely in the exercise of the elbow. Long tables extended down the hall, at which the company was seated, and the clink of glasses was never quite drowned by the floods of music or of elequance. Songs written for the occasion were sung with much gusto, and in a way that is never equalled by any but fun-loving Germans. One of the songs, the title of which may be translated as "A Modern Pastor," celebrates the exploits of Brother Taimage while seeing the elephant in this city, and closes with a stanza of which the following is a free-very free-rendering:

But, being but by a little fea.

But, being hurt by a little flea,
He cried as he skedaddled—
"Come now, ye sheep, the elephant
I have, alas! ge saddled."

Thave, sias: ge saddled."

A song sung to the air of "Chadea mus," celebrated the society's twenty-fifth birthday in the following exultant lines:

Funfundzwanzig Yahr nun hast
Du auf dem Register;
Hattest Anfangs zwar viel Last,
Keine Ruh' und keine Rast,
Yetz bist Du Magister.

This song was greeted by that peculiar variety of applause that can be produced only by the implagement of the bottoms of many lager beer glasses on the tops of several tables.

The Arion ball is to be on Friday evening.

Feb. 21.

HALLIARD'S INSURANCE CO. REORGANIZATION AS IT IS PROPOSED

TO THE 39 STOCKHOLDERS. Missing Bends Not Found-Mortgages that are Worthless-Fifty Per Cent. of the Stock of the Crippled Concern to be Cancelled.

The financial condition of the State Fire nsurance Company of Jersey City has been impaired to such an extent by the mismanage-ment of John Halliard, who was until recently the President of the concern, that its directors and stockholders are at present undecided whether to continue business or go into liquidation. The company was originally organized under a special charter in 1869, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Mr. Halliard became its President and its affairs were intrusted almost exclusively to his personal control. On the suspension of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, of which he was also President, State Examiner Van Camp investigated the atfairs of that concern, and the result disclosed the fact that Halliard was a defaulter to a considerable amount. Suspicions were thereupon to the little girl stood near. He were a handker-very naturally excited and rumors circulated chief over his face for a mask. That there were affecting the solvency of the insurance company, and an inquiry into its condition was begun immediately. The books were apparently regular, and represented that the assets were largely in excess of the liabilities.

Among these assets were municipal bonds of Jersey City, Harrison, and Bayonne, aggregating in face value the sum of \$27,500, and several mortgages either executed by Halliard or assigned by him to the company. The bonds

The charge of drunkenness preferred by Police Commissioner Erhardt agariant follow members of the Board made a sir in police and political circles yesterday. It was asserted that the Commissioners rarely meet without a quarrel, but that smith. Erhardt, and Niehols as though over a joke, and that harmony was therefore anti-plated for the fureles. A commissioner with the preferred in his opposition, Smith and Nichols are determined that he shall not have his way. Erhardt in his opposition, Smith and Nichols are determined that he shall not have his way. Erhardt wost Marshal in this city during the war, and perpetually in conflict with others in authority. A Police Commissioner Wheeler is moderated alone has control, and should act through the Superintendent. In lieu of this, Erhardt is the force than a private citizen. The Board done has control and should act through the Superintendent. In lieu of this, Erhardt is the conduct of captains and sergeants, as was the conduct of captains and sergeants of the sergeant of th Police Commissioner Erhardt against fellow members of the Board made a stir in police

Reported for The Sun by George the Count Jorques.

Last Friday evening, at Newburgh, the Count

William Bruen's residence, on Dimock Hill, caught fire at midnight, last night, from the heater. The family escaped, but the house and furniture were destroyed, with the exception of the piano, carpets, and parlor mirror. The loss is \$12,000, and the insurance \$7,000 on the house and \$3,000 on the furniture.

Are taking the New York Pamily Story Paper. A magnificent hishion supplement is tree to each lady. Out to-

MASKED BURGLARS IN GUTTENBERG. MRS. KATE COBB OF NORWICH At Work for Four Hours and Stealing Almo-

John Ryan of Herman avenue, Guttenberg, reported by telegraph to the Hobert police yesterday that his house had been entered by masked burglars and money and valuables to

Mrs. Byan said yesterday that she and her husband and two children, aged respectively 2 and 4 years, were asleep in bed at about 1 o'clock on Saturday night, when she was awakened by a noise as of a cat leaping from chair to chair. Immediately afterward the masked face of a man appeared by the bedside. She nudged her husband, who awoke. Just then the twoyear-old child cried out for a drink of water. The masked man said: "Be still, Lizzie, don't you know your papa." He got her a drink, and she sank into a quiet slumber. The man turned away, and Mrs. Ryan looked about the room. Two other men wearing red masks were seated at the table near the bedside, counting

money from a box which they had taken from

underneath the bed. The man who had spoken

to the little girl stood noar. He were a handkerchief over his face for a mask. That there were
others in the house Mrs. Ryan was sure, because of the curious sounds that came from the
direction of the barroom below.

The clock struck I as Mrs. Ryan first observed
the men, and it struck 5 when she heard them
go away. All this time both she and her husband
were awake. After daylight they ascertained
that the burglars had gained an entrance
through the cellar window, having cut away the
sash with a penknife. Going up the cellar
stairs they encountered a door leading to the
barroom. This they tried to pry open with a
crowbur, but not succeeding, they cut a hole
through the pine wood door with a knife
and raised the latch. The rest was easy.
The door leading into the bedroom
was fastened by a chair set against it.
Pushing this away the thieves had the
whole house open to them. They stole \$60 from
a box beneath the bed, and \$6 from Mr. Ryan's
trousers pockets. While this was being done
up stairs, the men down stairs necked up 20
pounds of butter, 9 bags of prepared flour, 14
gailons of whiskey in bothes, 2 boxes of cigars,
108 packages of chewing tobacco, 75 bags of
smoking tobacco, 1 chest of toa, and 1 ham.
Bits of cheese and crackers and glasses on the
bar showed that the burglars took their time
and enoyed themselves. Two feed bags
marked Peter McMahon" are also missing.
Mr. Ryan showed the following lotter, which he
says he picked up on the floor:

When I came to Gutenberg I was as poor as a church
mone, but now I am as rich as a king.

J. K.

When I came to Guttenberg I was as poor as a church mouse, but now I am as rich as a king.

J. K.

JUNE 4, 1878. Mr. Ryan says the writing looks like his, but it is not. A small bottle smelling of hair oil was also found on the floor.

CAPSIZED IN A GALE.

Five Men Drowned-Only Two Survivors of the Schooner Morro.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26 .- James Morris and John Blackert, the two sole survivors of the schooner Morro, Capt. James Layton, reached this port yesterday on the British bark Romeo, Capt. Carroll, crew comprising Capt. Layton and five seamen. The Morro was owned at lumber and fish for St. Kitts. Morris, who was first mate of the ill-fated vessel, tells the story of the wrock and the loss of Capt. Layton and

of the wrock and the loss of Capt. Layton and five seamen as follows:

They sailed from Yarmouth on Dec. 7, and encountered a succession of terrific gales until Friday, the 13th inst., when the weather slightly moderated, allowing them to take observations. They were then in latitude 28° 51', longitude 51° 10', off the southeast coast of Bermuds. On Saturday, the 14th, the weather again became heavy, and the schooner was nearly unmanageable. Toward nightfall the Captain and crew, who had been on deck for two days and nights, turned in leaving the mate and one seaman. John Blackett, on deck. At about 3 A.M. a terrific gust of wind struck the schooner, careening her to the water's edge. The deck load of lumber shifted and the next instant the vessel turned bottom upward. Morris and Blackett extricated themselves from the wreck and got on the top of the overturned vessel. The six men below, including Capt. Layton and Clarence Kenny, a seaman, the only one known to Morris, were all drowned in their berths. Williams the cook, managed to get out of the cabin and join the men on the bottom of the schooner. The position of the three men was perilous in the extreme, the schooner being nearly submerged, and they in constant danger of being washed away. The deck load of lumber became loosened, and the heavy mass was repeatedly sweet against the huil. Williams

Justice Wandell owns a large amount of property up town, including an old wooden house that he was anxious

the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company in regard to the disappearance of certain telegrams, after

The Festive Event of the Season. The National Police Gusette (out to-day) contains large double page illustration of the scenes at the French Bail. For saic by all newsdealers.—Ads.

HER LAWYERS SAY THAT SHE SHOULD HAVE A NEW TRIAL.

Averagents that Errors were Committed in Admitting and Excluding Evidence-Little Adele-The Judge's Charge-Two Jurors.

Nonwich, Conn., Jan. 26 .- The motion for new trial in the case of the State agt. Kate M. Cobb was filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court on Saturday, and turned over by him to Chief Justice John D. Park. It is a voluminous document, covering several pages of foolscap. and Judge Park said to a reporter that it would have to be remodelled and corrected before it could be considered by him and the other Judges. The petition sets forth in the first place objections to the ruling of the Court in repecting the testimony of Mr. Floyd H. Crane, to the effect that Mr. Cobb told him at one time that he was in the habit of taking arsenic powders. This testimony was ruled out by Judges Park and Culver on the ground that a mere

naked declaration is not admissable evidence. The petition also complained of the rulish that excluded the testimony of witnesses to the effect that Mrs. Cobb was in the habit of ex-changing poems and bits of poetry with her lady friends, tending to corroborate her story that she sent certain poetical pieces to Mrs. Bishop. It also urges that Adele W. Cobb was

bishop. It also urges that Adele W. Cobb was not a competent witness, on the ground that she did not understand the nature of an oath. The claim is made that State's Attorney Waller, when he asked Mrs. Waterman certain questions, made her his witness, and could not, therefore, go on to try and impeach her testimony by the introduction of the little girl. On this ground it was urged that Adele should not have been allowed to testify.

Again, the petition avers that the defendant introduced evidence to show that Mr. Cobb was in the habit of calling his wife "Pet," and the State was allowed to present witnesses showing that they had never heard such a term of endearment used between them. The objection is on the ground that it was irrelevant and improper, because the defence had never claimed that these parties had ever heard Cobb call his wife." Pet," Further, the petition complains of the Court in that the word "reasonable" was inserted by the Judge in his charge before the word "hypothesis," on a request by the defence.

Again the paper alleges that the Judge should have charged the jury that fit was shown that Mr. Cobb was in the habit of taking arsenic and his wife was in the habit of administering it, and he paper allege at that the Judge should have charged the jury that fit was shown that Mr. Cobb was in the habit of taking arsenic and his wife was in the habit of administering it, and in osuch request was made to him.

The paper complains of the alleged misconduct of two jurymen. First, that Charles & Chipman conversed with A. H. Allen regarding the trial before a verdict was rendered, a fact that was not known to the defendants before the verdict; second, that Christopher W. Gallup expressed an opinion on the case before he had been impanelled.

TURNED OUT OF HER ATTIC.

Dispossessed, and Spending Three Days and

Rosina Goodrich, aged 78, who has been liv-

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS

Precautions Against the Plague. VIENNA, Jan. 26.-The International Sanitars

The Afghan War.

London, Jan. 26.—Reuter's despatch from Calcuits says that Shere Alt's Master of the Horse, the great opponent of British induence, is dead. The Afrhas troops at Cabul have been withdrawn to Sheralf to check describing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.—France has advised the Porte to cede Janina to Greece. The evacua-tion of Spuz, in fulfilment of Turkey's engagements to Montenegre, is preceeding quietly.

Another Colliery on Fire.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.-A fire broke out last night in the tunnel level of Summit Branch colliery, at Williamstown. The engine house, machinery, and about twenty mules were burned. The fire penetrated to the mine, and is still burning, but is said to be und fourted. Between 500 and 80 hands were employed is the colliery. No lives were lost. Portsville, Pa., Jan. 26.—The men sent yesterday to the burning mine at Locust Gap, succeeded this morning nextinguishing the fire. The loss has not yot been as

Miss May Marshall's Walk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—At 10 o'clock to-night Miss May Mar-hall, the Chicago pedestricnic, had completed 583 quarters of a mile, and is still s-eminty good condition, and confident she will complete the task.

Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain of ow, with increasing southeast to southwest winds.

New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree to morrow evening.

Edward Hanian of Toronto, the sculler, will sail for England in the City of Montreat on Thursday next. Six Italian children, taken from padrones in this city by Detective Lorenzo Volpe, are to be sent back to Italy. by belective Lorenzo Volte, are to be sent back to Italy.

The Greenpoint Burns Club have prepared a fine pergramme for the celebration, to night, of the 120th analytersary of the poet's birth.

The Masonic Loders of Jersey City have taken tease of a large building called Kepler Hall, which they intend to transform into a Temple.

The ice in Central Park devoted to skaters was crowded from 80-clock A. M. until mirhall, yesterday, and the same was the case on Prospect Park.

Twenty converts were backed in the Central Bastis. The ace in Central Park devoted to skaters was crowded from 8 octock A. M. until ingitual, yesierday, and the same was the case on Prospect Park.

Twenty converts were baythed in the Central Baptist Church, by the Rev. J. D. Herr, last evening. One young man and fits sister went into the water together.

Mr. Charles Edward Mann has begun the publication of the Tomot Chlenber and Note Lond Knowless. A weekly newspaper containing the records of the New York points courts, and other news.

Robert Aldridge of 445. Sackett street, one of the decorators of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, while preparing the stage for the presentation of "Anta," full from a scaffold and had a thigh broken.

James Paul and three other employees on Black Tom Island, pulled away from the oil piers near claremons, N. J., on Saturday evening to return to the island. The boat was capsized and Paul was drowned. The other righted the boat and returned to the shore.

The Sux has received for J. Conway 225. First avenue, 15 cents from "B. B. Sanders." \$1 from a sonn tumbs contributor, \$1 from "B. C. \$2 from "J. G. A. M. D.," and \$5 from "T. M." for the poor family at 222. State street, Brooklyn, \$1 from an anonymous contributor, and one dollar from "B. W. F."

The three Democratic organizations in this city have mited in a cali to Democrate of the Assembly Districts, and in the Twenty to the Wards. The currollinent is to be begun this evening, and continued on the evening of Jan 30, and Feb. 3, 6, 10, and 13. Dems Sheehan, being tile, spent his wife's savings for figure, and on returning to his home at \$22 West Farite the street, heat and abused her often. He stageced into his evening and an extensing and begun to abuse his wife. While working at the stove he stranch her, and she threw a smoothing from at him, striving him on the forchead and fracturing his skull.